

The Yolo Democrat

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The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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If paid in advance, 3.00
One copy, six months, 2.00
In advance, 1.50
One copy, three months, 1.00
In advance, 75c

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (3 lines or less), first insertion, \$1.50
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
A liberal discount made from above rates to
quarterly or yearly advertisers.
Legal advertising at rates established by law.
Star notices in the local department, con-
taining a line for the first and five cts. a line for
each subsequent insertion.
All transient advertisements must be
paid for in advance.

Notice is Given,

That through falling health I am com-
pelled to sell my farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF JENNIFER STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced forty
bushels per acre of wheat in the dry year of
77. The Sacramento River is four miles east
of the ranch, and the water can remain on the
land from five to ten days per 100 lbs. more at the
river than in Woodland, and with light
teams can haul two loads of grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About forty head of which are Dairy Cows—
the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS:

And if any person wishes to purchase
a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

The above lands will be sold in a body
or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-
half cash, and the balance can remain on
two or three years—at the option of the pur-
chaser—on small interest. The purchaser
will have the right to remove the timber
and to use the same for fuel. All the above
property will be sold at Private Sale, and if
not disposed of before June next, will be sold
at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CHALKER,

On the Premises.

June 27th

A. WEAVER,

HAS REMOVED

From his old stand to his new building

East of Washington Hall,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

WAGON-MAKING,

AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

June 27th

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR

POULTRY!

MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

April 30th

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Goods, Blank Books, etc.

Agents for the sale of Batcher's Celebrated

KEY-EAST CIGARETTES, and Gentry's

Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manu-

facturers' prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists,

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

June 27th

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Inform the Public that he will make

Clothing at Greatly Reduced

Prices, and a

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE!

Business Suits, \$30.

Pants, \$5 to \$10.

Dress Suits to Order, \$35 to \$60.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock be-
fore going elsewhere, all my own manu-
facture. Remember the place,
MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,
WOODLAND.

June 27th

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,

Proprietors.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

FOR

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

June 27th

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instru-

ments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a

satisfactory manner and on short notice.

June 27th

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox.

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and

Farming Implements to order, employing

none but the best workmen and materials.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

June 27th

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Gives notice to his old customers and the

public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same

block, where he has a splendid stock of

Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

June 27th

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Jr.,

41 Clay St., San Francisco.

Commission Merchant in Wool

And Dealer in

HIDES, PEELS AND TALLOW.

Sells at Wholesale and Retail. Correspondence

promptly attended to.

June 27th

WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHILLER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crack-

ers, cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery, on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel.

June 27th

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

College Block, Main St.,

WOODLAND, CAL., opp. the Court House.

UNDEBTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new house in connection with the

business.

June 27th

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles,

Rice, Etc.

A full stock of Pure Wine and Liquors for

Medicinal Purposes.

Particular Attention Given to Com-

mon and Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. Opp. One door

west of Express Office.

June 27th

T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or

made to order, and sold at lowest living

rates.

June 27th

P. KRELLBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which

will be sold at reasonable

prices. Also, GENERAL UNDER-

TAKING. I have on hand a large lot

of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-

Class Hearse, so that am prepared to supply

everything necessary for funerals on short

notice. Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,

opp. Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.

June 27th

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Agents for Batcher's and the Do-

mestic Patterns; also for

The Remington Sewing Machine and

Attachments.

June 27th

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets,

Sacramento, California.

C. F. SINGLETON, PROP.

Board and Lodging, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Day;

Free Couch to the Room.

June 27th

MISS EMMA KIRTLLEY,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER.

Recently from Carey's, Kentucky, is now

located first door east of the Postoffice, and

solicits the patronage of the ladies of Wood-

land. Any style of Dress made to suit cus-

tomers at reasonable prices.

June 27th

L. MACHERT,

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets,

Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles,

and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency

of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

June 27th

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

June 27th

L. WELLES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Detacher Art, Woodland and Geographical

Office and Residence—First house on First

South of Main Street.

June 27th

ED. C. MARSHALL,

MARSHALL & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Special Attention to Patent Suits and

Probate Cases.

Harper and Prior's Block, Woodland, my27w

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.

Orders may be left at Elston & White's

Drug Store.

June 27th

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office, one door west of Express Office; Resi-

dence, Second St. between Lincoln and Oak

Avenues.

June 27th

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main

Street, Woodland, my27w

E. B. BURN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal, my27w

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House.

June 27th

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts.

Office in Examiner's Block, Woodland, my27w

W. C. WILSON,

HOLMES & WILSON,

DENTISTS.

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted

first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 27th

THOMAS ROSS, M.D., M.C.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at Doctor's Drug Store, Residence,

College Street, fourth house south of Main

Street.

June 27th

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Murphy's (Palace) Drug Store,

Woodland, Cal.

Calls promptly responded to at all hours.

June 27th

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Practices in all the Courts of the State.

Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store,

Woodland.

June 27th

A. N. DICK,

The Gold Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1878.

Good Night.

Good night!
Now the weary rest by night,
And the busy fingers bending
Over work that seems unending,
Toil no more till morning light—
Good night!

Go to rest!
Close the eyes with slumber prest;
In the streets the silence growing,
Wakes but to the watch-horn blowing.
Night makes only one request—
Go to rest.

Slumber sweet!
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet;
He whom love has kept from sleeping,
In sweet dreams now o'er him creep.
May he his beloved meet—
Slumber sweet.

Good night!
Slumber till the morning light,
Slumber till the new tomorrow
Comes and brings its own new sorrow;
We are in the father's sight—
Good night!

—From the German of Theodore Kerner.

The Madman of the Woods.

In the fall of 1867, just before our winter logging campaign, vague rumors were afloat about a raving maniac, escaped from some asylum, who it was said, had taken to the woods, and was committing depredations upon the farmers.

He was described as a very large and powerful man, armed with a huge bludgeon, said to be larger than a three-years sapling, with which he had killed several oxen, and desperately wounded one man who had the hardihood to attack him.

The day before we started for the logging-camp we were all startled by the intelligence that a man answering the description of this supposed madman had been seen only ten miles distant, and the morning of our start, a messenger from our next neighbor, three miles away, summoned us to aid him in the capture of this creature, who, just at dusk, the evening before, had in full sight of one of his men, stolen a sheep and rushed in the forest with it, uttering wild yells.

A fierce mastiff had been set on him, which he instantly killed by a blow from his heavy club, and entered thick underbrush into which no one dared follow him. Here he uttered such terrible shrieks as startled the bravest among the men who had started in pursuit.

Although it caused a great disarrangement of our plans, we responded to the call, and twelve men, I among them, started the next morning on snow shoes (for the snow was two or three feet deep) to the aid of our afflicted neighbor.

Arrived there, we found everything in confusion, for the madman had entered the stable during the absence of the men at breakfast, and ridden off a horse at full speed up the road, which had afterward returned, covered with foam, and so thoroughly scared that every slight noise caused him to cower and tremble.

We all adjourned to the stable to look at the horse, and then started in the direction of the "destroyer of our peace," taken. We each wore snow-shoes, and carried a gun, though we were strictly forbidden to use them unless it became absolutely necessary for our own safety.

A supply of rope was also taken, to be used in case of his capture.

We had proceeded up the road for half a mile or more, when we came to an indentation in the soft snow by the side of the road, where the maniac had evidently been thrown from the horse.

A rail fence near by had been dragged down and evidently buried at the retreating figure of the animal.

From this place we could easily follow the trail of the man, who had sunk deep in the snow at every step, and entered the woods but a short distance from the road.

Hither we eagerly followed, and very shortly were painfully made aware of the presence of the object of our search, who had secreted himself behind a large pine stump. When our first men passed on, he sprang upon him and bore him into the snow. We all together dragged him off, but tried in vain to hold him down. He threw us all off, and knocking two or three men down, disappeared into the thick forest.

The man whom he had so savagely attacked was not seriously hurt, but we all agreed that it would be useless to follow the wild man, as we could not effect his capture without some of us being severely injured.

We accordingly returned home and carried out the programme of the day, and by three o'clock had arrived at the lumber camp.

Here everything went well for awhile, and we were just getting well on our feet, when our logging, when the wild man again made his presence known in an unexpected, and as it proved, fatal way.

We had thought it barely possible that he might visit the lumber camp, but three weeks had passed, and we were eight or nine miles from where he had last been seen, we had entirely given up the idea.

Our method of logging was to cut a road from our timber to the nearest creek, and haul the logs on to the ice, there to wait for the spring freshet. The snow on the sides of these roads often became six or eight feet high, and it was then impossible to turn out on either side, hence we had "switches" at regular intervals, where each empty team waited till the loaded sled passed.

It was about four o'clock, and already becoming dusk, on Thursday of our third week, that I was taking my last load down to the ice. A short distance behind came Jim Hayden with another load. I was but a few rods from the "switch" when I heard a terrible scream of boisterous laughter.

The thought that it was the madman instantly forced itself upon me, and upon looking around, I saw the six yoke of oxen tearing madly down the road towards me. (It was down grade.) They were heavily-loaded, and at the top the logs stood the madman, playing the whip and uttering such fearful yells as fairly made my blood run cold.

I immediately perceived that if I did not get my load into the switch before he passed, a terrible catastrophe would be the result, and I therefore hurriedly turned the oxen as far as possible; but despite my efforts, I had only succeeded in getting partly in when the twelve oxen struck the end of the logs with a heavy crash, killing the off-oxen of the two middle teams instantly, and throwing my oxen down.

The madman was thrown from the sled, and struck my load on his back,

where he lay groaning heavily. The oxen kept on their mad career, carrying their dead comrades with them, and ran on to the ice, where the impetus of the heavy load forced them over some of the logs, when the "high forward" broke a leg. The remaining cattle tore away from the sled, and dragged their dead and wounded companions into the woods, where we afterwards found them.

When my oxen were thrown, I slipped the bolt from the "wrecker" so that in case they should stampede the sled would be safe. They ran a few yards and stopped, just as our whole party came up, out of breath, carrying their weapons and inquiring for the madman. I pointed to the top of the load, and one of the men climbed up and found him dead. His back had been broken.

I inquired for Jim, and was informed that the madman had crept upon him as he was walking by the side of his team, and had killed him with a heavy beetle, and thrown his body against a tree.

The parents of young Hayden were wild with grief, and blamed us all severely. He was their oldest son and chief support.

We advertised the death of the maniac in the nearest city papers, and a week or ten days afterward heard from his relatives.

He had been a wealthy physician in the State of New York, with a large practice, but had lost his reason through giving a patient poison by mistake.

On hearing of Jim's death, the brother of the maniac made the Haydens a present of five thousand dollars. He also paid for all the damage his brother had done elsewhere.

After everything had been settled we went back to our logging, and although we were very successful, that winter was the dark one of my life.

Shelley.

There is one account of Shelley's appearance and manner which has been very frequently quoted, but it is so highly characteristic that I must re-introduce it here. I mean the narrative which Trelawny has given of his first meeting with the poet, in Pisa.

"The Williamses," he says, "received me in their earliest, cordial manner, and had a great deal to communicate to each other, and were in loud and animated conversation when I was rather put off by observing in the passage near the open door, opposite to where I sat, a pair of glittering eyes steadily fixed on mine. I was too dark to make out who they belonged to. With the acuteness of a woman, Mrs. Williams's eyes followed the direction of mine, and, going to the doorway, she laughingly said, 'Come in, Shelley; it's only our friend Tom, just arrived. Sit by me, and I will introduce you to the poet.' I then turned to the poet, a tall, thin, stripling looking out both his hands; and, although I could hardly believe—as I looked at his flushed, feminine and artless face—that it could be the poet, I returned his warm pressure. After the ordinary greetings and courtesies, he sat down and listened. I was silent from astonishment. Was it possible this mild-looking, beardless boy could be the veritable monster at war with all the world, as he was called by the fathers of the Church, deprived of his civil rights by the fiat of a grim lord chancellor, discarded by every member of his family, and denounced by the rival sages of our literature as the founder of a Satanic school?"

"I could not believe it; must be a hoax. He was habited like a boy, in a black jacket and trousers which he seemed to have torn; and, on his tall, slender figure, he had most shamefully stunted him in his 'sizings.' Mrs. Williams saw my embarrassment, and, to relieve me, asked Shelley what book he had in hand. 'Calderon's "Magico Prodigioso," I am translating some passages in it,' he read it to us. Shaved off from the shore of common-place incident that could not interest him, and fairly launched on an theme that did, he instantly became oblivious of everything but the book in his hand. The analysis of the manner which the poet made of the genius of the author, his lucid interpretation of the story, and the ease with which he translated into our language the most subtle and imaginative passages of the Spanish poet, were marvellous, as was his command of the two languages. After this touch of his quality, I no longer doubted his identity. A dead silence ensued. Looking up, I asked, 'Where is he?' Mrs. Williams said, 'Who? Shelley? Oh! he comes and goes like a spirit; no one knows when or where.'—The University Magazine.

Gold in Midian.

There is gold in the land of Midian. Captain Burton's expedition returned to Alexandria on April 20, after an absence of eighteen weeks. He found evidence of extensive mining operations, and brought back with him twenty-five tons of specimens, including all the precious metals, turquoise, alabaster, sulphur, coins, inscriptions, fragments of glass and pottery and a variety of relics, from three to two hundred years old. He discovered important traces of gold and quartz, threaded with veins of silver, yielding, according to a correspondent of the London Times, 15 per cent. to a careless prospector. T. Midian has been a scene of brigandage for hundreds of years, and is now exceedingly hostile to strangers; but the khedive intends to work his new property and to protect the miners whom he will send there. Captain Burton describes it as a land of ruined cities, with shafts, tunnels, furnaces, workmen's towns, and princely cities—a land once rich and prosperous as mining could make it, and now the very picture of dreary desolation. On the bank of the wild watercourse he found the ruins of a beautiful little temple, built of white and variegated alabaster. The northern wall had been wasted away, and the adjacent bed was strewn with fragments of columns, vases and capitals, all cut in the simplest and purest style of Greek art. This is ancient Midian, where the children of Israel, after the Exodus, slew war upon the mining population, slew their kings, burnt their cities and spoiled them of "gold, silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead, jewels of gold, chains and bracelets, rings, earrings and tablets;" the wrought jewels of gold, at the command of Moses, being brought into the tabernacle as a memorial.

UNKNOWN REGIONS.—According to an English writer, there are four vast areas which have never been traversed by civilized man, and which among them contain about one-seventh of the whole area of the globe. Of these the greatest is the Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of Great Britain; the second lies about the North Pole; the third is in Central Africa, and the fourth in Western Australia. The areas of these unknown regions of the globe are estimated approximately at about 11,000,000 square miles.

Hydrophobia.

An undoubted case of that appalling disease known as hydrophobia has occurred in this city. Mr. George McFarland, a man about fifty years old, in the employ of the Rolling Mills, at Ligonia Village, on the 14th of February last was bitten, in the right thumb, by a sick watch dog, which was ally accompanied him in his night watch at the mill. The dog was afterwards killed, the wound healed, and for three months Mr. McFarland was as well as ever. At last, about a fortnight ago, he began to feel poorly, lost his appetite, and, at times, felt a nervous sensation run from his bitten thumb, through his arm to his shoulder. He continued at work, however, and never thought that his disposition was caused by the bite of a dog. On Tuesday week he was taken with vomiting, and on Wednesday had a bad spasm, caused by putting a piece of ice in his mouth. Physicians then pronounced the case to be one of hydrophobia, and the symptoms increased from that time. He was secured of a life preparation, or the mention of water, would throw him into a spasm, while his mouth would fill with a frothy saliva. His mind remained clear, but he grew physically weak as the spasms increased. He was unable to eat, and his strength was gradually failing. He was administered morphine, but the thought of which almost drove him mad. He would cover his head with the bed-clothes so as not to see the medicine. At length, after terrible suffering, on Friday morning, he died, as it was known as a tetanic spasm, doubling up backwards, and shortly after died very peacefully.

The extraordinary thing about this terrible disease is that its operation cannot be traced to a cause. Examination after death throws no light on its phenomena. There are no appearances found peculiar to it. Nor is it known why the liquid should so excite the patient. While so mysterious is its origin the disease is always fatal in its result. There is no authentic case of cure on record. It has been known since the time of Aristotle. It is propagated by the dog, the wolf, and the jackal, and the cat likewise is capable of communicating it. One instance of its given in the case of a groom whose hand was scratched by the tooth of a horse laboring under it. Whether man communicates the disease is still uncertain. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* states that during the past eighteen months not fewer than one hundred and fifty persons have died in the United States, of hydrophobia, resulting from the bites of dogs. Some singular instances are related by Mr. Youatt of the size of the animal which may be propagated. A man was observed attempting to untie a knot in a cord with his teeth; two months after he perished of hydrophobia. The cord had been used to tie up a mad dog. A woman was torn by a mad dog, and in mending it she pressed the seam with her teeth; she was inoculated. It should be borne in mind, however, that only a small percent. of those bitten by mad dogs take the disease.—*Portland (Me.) Transcript*.

Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last, approaching a basket filled with fish, he looked at them, and said, "If I had these I would buy me a house and a carriage, and I would give you just as many and just as good fish, as I could catch." "And what is that?" asked the other, eagerly.

Only to tend this line till I come back with a good catch of fish.

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his self-control in the excitement of pulling them in; and, when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number.

Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said, "I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself."

VESTIGATION OF BERMDA.—Five hundred species of plants have been found on the island. The Bermuda red cedar is the principal tree. The seeds are supposed to have been originally brought from America by the first settlers.

The island is twenty-five miles long, and six hundred miles from Cape Hatteras. There is no brook or stream on the island, and no part is over two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The temperature is about 75 deg. from May to November. The cool season is in February and March, when the temperature is about 50 deg. There are no clouds, no rain, from July to September, and all is parched and bare. Part of the island has subsided far below the level of the sea. The tracks of old cedars are found in the marsh lands. It is during the cool season that the fine potatoes are raised that find their way to Philadelphia markets in April.

In the country the mind is soothed and satisfied; there is no restraint of motion or of posture. These things, little and indifferent as they may seem, are not so; for the best temper have need of ease and liberty to keep them in right order for the purposes of composition; and many a forward axiom, many an inhuman thought, from sitting inconveniently, from hearing a few unpleasant sounds, from the confinement of a gloomy chamber, or from the want of symmetry in life. We are not aware of this until we find an exemption from it in groves, on promontories, or along the seashore, or wherever the mind is free to face, undisturbed and solitary.—*Lander*.

THE enormous destruction of life by the famine in China is the natural penalty for the exclusiveness and prejudice against everything foreign that has always characterized that great country. There is an abundance of food in China, but it cannot be moved from the sections that have had good crops to the destitute regions far enough to keep the stricken inhabitants alive. A few railroads, such as foreigners have desired to build, would undoubtedly have saved a very large portion of the suffering. The missionaries, by the way, are gaining great credit with the heathen by their practical Christianity in distributing food.

MEX who are apt to promise are not less apt to forget.

Don't Call a Man a Liar.

Never tell a man that he is a liar unless you are certain that you can link him with a general rule, when you say that he is a liar. I have derived at this conclusion through and experience. I know that it is not safe to give the lie to a muscular Christian. I did once. I am sorry for it now; as I never grieved for anything else in the whole course of my life.

We were standing on the sidewalk in front of the club, when I made the statement, talking politics; and men who talk politics, and get angry over it, are put in it mildly, lunatics or else want an office. This man made an assertion, touching the fair fame of my favorite candidate, which I believe to be untrue. It is probable that if it had been as true as it was false, I should have taken the same course, because you understand a man has no sense who talks politics anyhow. I think I said that before, but it is all the same. I want to make it strong, and get you to understand how I got my ornamental eye.

I mildly suggested that a man who would make such a statement as that was lost to all sense of shame and would be guilty of any base crime. He disagreed with me on that point. As for me, I have never since known how to do it, and would have propelled myself away from that spot immediately if I had possessed this happy faculty. I proceeded to bring myself to a perpendicular fully intending to use the means of locomotion which nature had given me; but when I came right side up, something heavy ran up against my nose, and as I felt rather tired, I sat down on my other ear. I like a change—it is too much to do the same thing over and over again.

Someday took my large friend away, and I was quite pleased when he was gone. I have concluded to look twice at a man before I give the lie again. My eye is in mourning, my nose swelled to the size of a citron with the color of a blush rose, and my store clothes look as if they had been run through a patent sausage machine. I would not have that man's temper for anything in the world.

Hints Concerning Water.

The external employment of water, though not so essential as the internal use, is of daily importance.

The necessity for frequently washing the whole body, and not merely the exposed parts of the skin, is perfectly obvious. Possessed of a sensitive network of blood-vessels and nerves, the skin, by means of its pores, allows the whole body to be largely operated upon. Medicines can be absorbed by the skin, and through it, by means of the network of blood-vessels, powerful principles in the cure of disease can be brought into play. This is not the time for going into the science of hydrophobia, with its multifarious baths, plain and medicated. Much good may be obtained by the use of a sensitive network of blood-vessels and nerves, the skin, by means of its pores, allows the whole body to be largely operated upon. Medicines can be absorbed by the skin, and through it, by means of the network of blood-vessels, powerful principles in the cure of disease can be brought into play. This is not the time for going into the science of hydrophobia, with its multifarious baths, plain and medicated. 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NEWS SUMMARY.

PRINCE BISMARCK gave a State dinner to the plenipotentiaries on the 17th inst.

The mobilization of Austrian troops is assuming larger proportions.

A special session of the Reichstag has been called for the 19th inst.

The President has signed the bill fixing the time for election of Congressmen in California.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The Emperor sat up nearly all day Saturday, and is progressing favorably.

The United States Fish Commissioner says that 150,000 young fish will be placed in the Sacramento river.

A Washington dispatch says: It is fair to state, from reliable data, that this year's wheat crop will be four hundred million bushels.

At the formal opening of the Peace Congress the plenipotentiaries were in court dress. Hereafter they will be in ordinary attire.

The old Catholic synd at Bonn, Switzerland, has, by a vote of nine to five, adopted a resolution in favor of the marriage of the clergy.

The Quebec strikers stopped nearly every manufacturing in town, compelling the employers to workmen to knock off, and committing numerous outrages.

A large delegation of Virginians, headed by General Joseph E. Johnston, are in Washington in the interest of the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Count Andrassy, in a private conversation, admits the mobilization of 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

Articles of incorporation of the Omaha and National Park Railway, to be built and opened between Omaha and Yellowstone Park, have been filed with the Secretary of State.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has purchased a sufficient number of guns to arm all the employees on the overland passenger trains for protection against train robbers.

Pressing demands reach Constantinople from Pocat Camp, in the Rhodope Mountains, for aid in behalf of over 100,000 refugees who fled from the Bulgarians and Bulgarians.

A special dispatch from Des Moines to the Omaha Bee says: Communists there say today that on the day when Congress adjourns, every citizen in the United States will stop work.

The great strike in England is about ended. An arrangement has been made between the operatives and masters in Burnley to start a dozen mills early next week at the ten per cent. reduction. It is expected that all the mills will be thrown open.

The funeral of Rev. C. C. Burleigh, the aged abolitionist, at Florence, Mass., on the 16th, was attended by 1,200 people. Local Unitarian and Congregational ministers took part. Among the principal speakers were Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Letters were read from Whitman and others.

The Socialists of Chicago held their public meeting Sunday. The procession numbered 10,000. But few arrests were made, and the police were not called on to interfere. Workmen in every part of the city were on strike. A police force of 10,000 men would be required to keep order among the labor organizations.

A cable special to Charleston, S. C., from the Press and Courier's correspondent, dated Sierra Leone, May 19th, announces the arrival at that place of the bark Azore, which sailed from Charleston, April 24th, with 250 emigrants for Liberia. There was much sorrow on the voyage, water having become scarce. Ship fever broke out and twenty-five emigrants died.

The Quebec rioters have come to terms and are now at work. The volunteers will probably leave. Laborers on the Government works, street railways, gas works, and in the different mills and workshops have returned to work. In most cases the advance was made of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. In all, about one thousand men resumed work, and perfectly satisfied. Two more contingents of the rioters were arrested.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, whose death occurred last week, was buried on the 14th inst. with distinguished honors. The Church was crowded with distinguished citizens, members of several arts and professions. The body was removed to Brooklyn, Long Island, and placed by the side of his wife, as he had wished. It is proposed to erect in Central Park a statue of Mr. Bryant, to be placed near that of Mazzini, the unveiling of which was the indirect cause of Bryant's death.

A dispatch from Cuba, dated June 14th, says: Spanish troops, led by General Marti, and Captain-General Jovellanos, made a triumphal entry into Havana, amid unbounded enthusiasm, Cubans and Spaniards uniting in fraternal exhibitions of joy. The streets were strewn with flowers and garlands, and the air was filled with the music of brass bands and the shouts of the people.

MEMBERS of the Associated Press, of New York, at a meeting on the 14th, put on record the expression of their sincere respect for the private virtues and public services of the late William Cullen Bryant, who, up to the day of his death, was the oldest member of their profession, for more than twenty years of his life, and who, as a contributor to the American press, and for fifty years closely identified with the oldest and most influential of the country's press, was a man of more than three score years, as poet and scholar, writer and linguist, stood in the front rank of distinguished men of the country.

THE N. Y. Herald's Washington special says: Notwithstanding our frequent treaties and extensive commercial relations with China, that country never has been represented here by so humble a diplomatic official as Consul or Consul Agent, but the State Department is advised that the present Government of China is about to send us a full diplomatic or consular corps, and it is probable that the next Pacific mail steamer arriving at San Francisco will bring a Chinese Minister-Plenipotentiary and his suite, and, possibly, some of the Consul who are to be stationed in our larger ports of entry. The arrival of the Chinese Minister will doubtless make quite a sensation in diplomatic circles at Washington.

REPORT AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The majority report of the Senate Committee on Elections and Administration, in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, proposing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting States from disfranchising women, was grounded substantially that the amendment, if adopted, would make several million votes totally ineffectual in political affairs, quite generally dependent upon the other sex—albeit incapable of performing military duty and incapable of enforcing laws which their number and strength may enable them to make, and comparatively few of them wish to assume the risk and responsibility of the better protection of this measure thrust upon them, and which many men seek to evade. Such a change should only be made slowly and in response to a general public demand. The thirty thousand names asking for this legislation were obtained through the efforts of woman suffrage societies, thoroughly organized, with active and zealous managers. Without woman suffrage, legislation for women is constantly improving, and the disability imposed upon her under the common law is being swept away by the spirit of the age. The States are gradually granting suffrage to women, perhaps with good results. The Committee regard it as unwise to expedite to such a change, which may be strongly averse to such change. The majority report has not yet been presented.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The following dispatches indicate the progress being made by the Congress at Berlin:

June 12.—The plenipotentiaries to the Congress passed the day in exchanging views. Bismarck will doubtless be selected President. Complete secrecy will be observed regarding the proceedings, and an oath to that effect has been imposed on printers reporting the sitting.

June 13.—This afternoon the flag of Germany was hoisted over the Palace Hotel, belying the fact that the Congress had opened.

It is understood to-day that the sitting of the Congress was merely devoted to the formalities of electing a President and Bureau. Bismarck at the suggestion of Count Andrassy also expressed the opinion that the recovery of the reversed German Empire, June 15.—No serious incidents will occur. There can be no doubt of the desire for peace. It is understood that he wishes to exclude any question not properly included in the task of Congress, the session of which will assuredly last several weeks.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at South Pass, Mississippi river. The bill provides that payments to Eads shall be advanced upon certain conditions, in monthly installments not exceeding an aggregate of \$500,000, and also provides for a Commission of five army engineers to examine the work.

Proposed to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming Territories, to the National Yellowstone Parks, to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana east, the 113th meridian.

The Senate bill to aid in the construction of the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Railroad.

The bill to repeal the Specie Resumption Act was amended and passed. The bill is as follows: Be it enacted, etc.—That from and after the passage of this Act, United States notes shall be receivable for the same coin in payment for four per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after October 1, 1878, notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

BILLS PASSED.—The Conference Committee's report on the bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. The bill now goes to the President. House bill fixing the time for the Congressional election in Colorado.

Providing for Congressional elections in West Virginia, North Carolina, and New Hampshire.

For adjudication of title to the land claimed by Jose Apis and Pablo Apis, in California. Repealing Kansas for granting invasions.

The River and Harbor bill was amended increasing the appropriation for the month of Red River from \$40,000 to \$100,000, appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river at Council Bluffs and Kansas, and striking out \$300,000 for improvement of White River, Arkansas. The appropriation for a canal around the Cascades of the Columbia was increased from \$75,000 to \$200,000. The bill then passed.

The Judiciary Appropriation bill, without amendment.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported against the Commissioners of Claims, under the Act known as the Southern Claims Commission.

Senate bill to amend the Act of September 27, 1850, relating to the office of Surveyor-General, and also the Act providing for survey and making donations to settlers in Oregon, and also the Act amending the act approved February 14, 1853.

House bill to authorize claimants to certain lands in Santa Barbara county, California, to submit their claims to the United States District Court of that State for adjudication.

The Post Office Appropriation bill. Authorizing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States for the payment of claims reported against the Commissioners of Claims, under the Act known as the Southern Claims Commission.

Senate bill regarding the Venezuela Account Commission.

The House bill appropriating \$210,000 for a public building in New York, to be used as a large office.

The House bill legalizing the collection of head money already paid upon emigrants.

To create a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness due the Government by the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

House bill to authorize the Barataria Ship Canal Company to construct and operate a ship canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, through the lands and waters of the United States, and to grant to said company the right of way for that purpose.

The Russian bill without amendment, as it came from the House.

The bill to amend Railroad Commissioners was amended, reducing the compensation to \$625 each per month, and so passed.

PETITION PRESENTED.—From Peter Cooper, praying for a repeal of the Specie Resumption Act, and remonstrating against the proposed amendment of Congress until some legislative measure for financial relief had been passed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Authorizing the Subcommittee on Territories to sit and hear the cases and proceed to the Indian Territory to take testimony in regard to the issue of certain railroad bonds predicated upon conditional land grants, and whether a civil form of government can be organized over the Indian Territory.

Resolutions in reference to the Presidential election.

To print the first annual report of the United States Commission relating to the Rocky Mountain Indians, and to be held in guard against its invasion, and providing for \$30,000 copies.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was amended, changing the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December.

Brace reported in favor of concurring in the House amendment increasing the pension of General James Shields from \$50 per month to \$100 per month.

The Army Appropriation bill, passed last week, contained the following amendments: From and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States in any case not authorized by the Constitution or by Act of Congress, and no money appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops for violation of this section; authorizing the Secretary of War to expend eighty thousand dollars of the eleven hundred thousand appropriated for quarters in the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the army, and for the manufacture of arms at the National Armories from one hundred thousand.

In answer to an inquiry of Sergeant, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Washington, D. C., was the intention of the Committee to submit a report at the present session on the Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, conferring suffrage upon women.

The Army introduced amendments to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 for a building for a National Museum, and \$50,000 for a grand stairway and terrace on the west front of the Capitol.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. Hoar will submit minority report. The report was printed and the joint resolution placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

The House Amendment to the Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. Shields to \$100 per month was concurred in and passed.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—For the relief of the industrial classes, for the prompt settlement of claims and responses, and for the better protection of the frontier from Indian depredations.

Authorizing the appointment by the President of three commissioners, to confer with the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocity can be negotiated with the British Provinces in America.

BILLS PASSED.—The Senate bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to judicial powers and the functions of Consuls.

Authorizing the settlement of the claim of the estate of the late Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. About \$50 pension bills and a number of private bills were passed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Directing the Post route bill with Senate amendments, to be returned to the Senate.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to submit the subject of gold coinage, with exhibits explanatory thereof, to the International Monetary Congress proposed by the Act of February 28, 1878.

To increase the appropriation for public buildings at Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The appropriation for the Army Post Office was increased from \$50,000 to \$125,000; for the Chicago Custom House, \$400,000; for the appropriation for the Appraisers' salaries in San Francisco was increased from \$35,000 to \$102,000.

In the Committee of the Whole the appropriation for the Signal Service was increased to \$350,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—Price of a hundred bushels, in bulk, delivered at the wharf, as follows: Choice, \$5.00; extra, \$5.25; superfine, \$5.50; and extra choice, \$5.75.

WHEAT.—We export the following from the San Francisco Prices Current: Choice and extra choice strong, clean, white wheat continues scarce, and its value uncertain; sales early at \$1.50 per bushel, and we hear of more money being paid in country markets. But as the season for new wheat approaches, millers more and more figure on a clear line of operations; and on the other hand the visible supply grows small, and values more and more uncertain. We do not venture a quotation. Superfine grades but little changed. The movement in and out small. New crop is now occupying the most prominent place in the minds of the trade (exporters particularly). Comparative arrivals and prices of new crop in our market for the past season were as annexed:

Year, Date, Price. 1880, June 17, \$1.00; 1881, June 17, \$1.00; 1882, June 17, \$1.00; 1883, June 17, \$1.00; 1884, June 17, \$1.00; 1885, June 17, \$1.00; 1886, June 17, \$1.00; 1887, June 17, \$1.00; 1888, June 17, \$1.00; 1889, June 17, \$1.00; 1890, June 17, \$1.00; 1891, June 17, \$1.00; 1892, June 17, \$1.00; 1893, June 17, \$1.00; 1894, June 17, \$1.00; 1895, June 17, \$1.00; 1896, June 17, \$1.00; 1897, June 17, \$1.00; 1898, June 17, \$1.00; 1899, June 17, \$1.00; 1900, June 17, \$1.00; 1901, June 17, \$1.00; 1902, June 17, \$1.00; 1903, June 17, \$1.00; 1904, June 17, \$1.00; 1905, June 17, \$1.00; 1906, June 17, \$1.00; 1907, June 17, \$1.00; 1908, June 17, \$1.00; 1909, June 17, \$1.00; 1910, June 17, \$1.00; 1911, June 17, \$1.00; 1912, June 17, \$1.00; 1913, June 17, \$1.00; 1914, June 17, \$1.00; 1915, June 17, \$1.00; 1916, June 17, \$1.00; 1917, June 17, \$1.00; 1918, June 17, \$1.00; 1919, June 17, \$1.00; 1920, June 17, \$1.00; 1921, June 17, \$1.00; 1922, June 17, \$1.00; 1923, June 17, \$1.00; 1924, June 17, \$1.00; 1925, June 17, \$1.00; 1926, June 17, \$1.00; 1927, June 17, \$1.00; 1928, June 17, \$1.00; 1929, June 17, \$1.00; 1930, June 17, \$1.00; 1931, June 17, \$1.00; 1932, June 17, \$1.00; 1933, June 17, \$1.00; 1934, June 17, \$1.00; 1935, June 17, \$1.00; 1936, June 17, \$1.00; 1937, June 17, \$1.00; 1938, June 17, \$1.00; 1939, June 17, \$1.00; 1940, June 17, \$1.00; 1941, June 17, \$1.00; 1942, June 17, \$1.00; 1943, June 17, \$1.00; 1944, June 17, \$1.00; 1945, June 17, \$1.00; 1946, June 17, \$1.00; 1947, June 17, \$1.00; 1948, June 17, \$1.00; 1949, June 17, \$1.00; 1950, June 17, \$1.00; 1951, June 17, \$1.00; 1952, June 17, \$1.00; 1953, June 17, \$1.00; 1954, June 17, \$1.00; 1955, June 17, \$1.00; 1956, June 17, \$1.00; 1957, June 17, \$1.00; 1958, June 17, \$1.00; 1959, June 17, \$1.00; 1960, June 17, \$1.00; 1961, June 17, \$1.00; 1962, June 17, \$1.00; 1963, June 17, \$1.00; 1964, June 17, \$1.00; 1965, June 17, \$1.00; 1966, June 17, \$1.00; 1967, June 17, \$1.00; 1968, June 17, \$1.00; 1969, June 17, \$1.00; 1970, June 17, \$1.00; 1971, June 17, \$1.00; 1972, June 17, \$1.00; 1973, June 17, \$1.00; 1974, June 17, \$1.00; 1975, June 17, \$1.00; 1976, June 17, \$1.00; 1977, June 17, \$1.00; 1978, June 17, \$1.00; 1979, June 17, \$1.00; 1980, June 17, \$1.00; 1981, June 17, \$1.00; 1982, June 17, \$1.00; 1983, June 17, \$1.00; 1984, June 17, \$1.00; 1985, June 17, \$1.00; 1986, June 17, \$1.00; 1987, June 17, \$1.00; 1988, June 17, \$1.00; 1989, June 17, \$1.00; 1990, June 17, \$1.00; 1991, June 17, \$1.00; 1992, June 17, \$1.00; 1993, June 17, \$1.00; 1994, June 17, \$1.00; 1995, June 17, \$1.00; 1996, June 17, \$1.00; 1997, June 17, \$1.00; 1998, June 17, \$1.00; 1999, June 17, \$1.00; 2000, June 17, \$1.00; 2001, June 17, \$1.00; 2002, June 17, \$1.00; 2003, June 17, \$1.00; 2004, June 17, \$1.00; 2005, June 17, \$1.00; 2006, June 17, \$1.00; 2007, June 17, \$1.00; 2008, June 17, \$1.00; 2009, June 17, \$1.00; 2010, June 17, \$1.00; 2011, June 17, \$1.00; 2012, June 17, \$1.00; 2013, June 17, \$1.00; 2014, June 17, \$1.00; 2015, June 17, \$1.00; 2016, June 17, \$1.00; 2017, June 17, \$1.00; 2018, June 17, \$1.00; 2019, June 17, \$1.00; 2020, June 17, \$1.00; 2021, June 17, \$1.00; 2022, June 17, \$1.00; 2023, June 17, \$1.00; 2024, June 17, \$1.00; 2025, June 17, \$1.00; 2026, June 17, \$1.00; 2027, June 17, \$1.00; 2028, June 17, \$1.00; 2029, June 17, \$1.00; 2030, June 17, \$1.00; 2031, June 17, \$1.00; 2032, June 17, \$1.00; 2033, June 17, \$1.00; 2034, June 17, \$1.00; 2035, June 17, \$1.00; 2036, June 17, \$1.00; 2037, June 17, \$1.00; 2038, June 17, \$1.00; 2039, June 17, \$1.00; 2040, June 17, \$1.00; 2041, June 17, \$1.00; 2042, June 17, \$1.00; 2043, June 17, \$1.00; 2044, June 17, \$1.00; 2045, June 17, \$1.00; 2046, June 17, \$1.00; 2047, June 17, \$1.00; 2048, June 17, \$1.00; 2049, June 17, \$1.00; 2050, June 17, \$1.00; 2051, June 17, \$1.00; 2052, June 17, \$1.00; 2053, June 17, \$1.00; 2054, June 17, \$1.00; 2055, June 17, \$1.00; 2056, June 17, \$1.00; 2057, June 17, \$1.00; 2058, June 17, \$1.00; 2059, June 17, \$1.00; 2060, June 17, \$1.00; 2061, June 17, \$1.00; 2062, June 17, \$1.00; 2063, June 17, \$1.00; 2064, June 17, \$1.00; 2065, June 17, \$1.00; 2066, June 17, \$1.00; 2067, June 17, \$1.00; 2068, June 17, \$1.00; 2069, June 17, \$1.00; 2070, June 17, \$1.00; 2071, June 17, \$1.00; 2072, June 17, \$1.00; 2073, June 17, \$1.00; 2074, June 17, \$1.00; 2075, June 17, \$1.00; 2076, June 17, \$1.00; 2077, June 17, \$1.00; 2078, June 17, \$1.00; 2079, June 17, \$1.00; 2080, June 17, \$1.00; 2081, June 17, \$1.00; 2082, June 17, \$1.00; 2083, June 17, \$1.00; 2084, June 17, \$1.00; 2085, June 17, \$1.00; 2086, June 17, \$1.00; 2087, June 17, \$1.00; 2088, June 17, \$1.00; 2089, June 17, \$1.00; 2090, June 17, \$1.00; 2091, June 17, \$1.00; 2092, June 17, \$1.00; 2093, June 17, \$1.00; 2094, June 17, \$1.00; 2095, June 17, \$1.00; 2096, June 17, \$1.00; 2097, June 17, \$1.00; 2098, June 17, \$1.00; 2099, June 17, \$1.00; 2100, June 17, \$1.00; 2101, June 17, \$1.00; 2102, June 17, \$1.00; 2103, June 17, \$1.00; 2104, June 17, \$1.00; 2105, June 17, \$1.00; 2106, June 17, \$1.00; 2107, June 17, \$1.00; 2108, June 17, \$1.00; 2109, June 17, \$1.00; 2110, June 17, \$1.00; 2111, June 17, \$1.00; 2112, June 17, \$1.00; 2113, June 17, \$1.00; 2114, June 17, \$1.00; 2115, June 17, \$1.00; 2116, June 17, \$1.00; 2117, June 17, \$1.00; 2118, June 17, \$1.00; 2119, June 17, \$1.00; 2120, June 17, \$1.00; 2121, June 17, \$1.00; 2122, June 17, \$1.00; 2123, June 17, \$1.00; 2124, June 17, \$1.00; 2125, June 17, \$1.00; 2126, June 17, \$1.00; 2127, June 17, \$1.00; 2128, June 17, \$1.00; 2129, June 17, \$1.00; 2130, June 17, \$1.00; 2131, June 17, \$1.00; 2132, June 17, \$1.00; 2133, June 17, \$1.00; 2134, June 17, \$1.00; 2135, June 17, \$1.00; 2136, June 17, \$1.00; 2137, June 17, \$1.00; 2138, June 17, \$1.00; 2139, June 17, \$1.00; 2140, June 17, \$1.00; 2141, June 17, \$1.00; 2142, June 17, \$1.00; 2143, June 17, \$1.00; 2144, June 17, \$1.00; 2145, June 17, \$1.00; 2146, June 17, \$1.00; 2147, June 17, \$1.00; 2148, June 17, \$1.00; 2149, June 17, \$1.00; 2150, June 17, \$1.00; 2151, June 17, \$1.00; 2152, June 17, \$1.00; 2153, June 17, \$1.00; 2154, June 17, \$1.00; 2155, June 17, \$1.00; 2156, June 17, \$1.00; 2157, June 17, \$1.00; 2158, June 17, \$1.00; 2159, June 17, \$1.00; 2160, June 17, \$1.00; 2161, June 17, \$1.00; 2162, June 17, \$1.00; 2163, June 17, \$1.00; 2164, June 17, \$1.00; 2165, June 17, \$1.00; 2166, June 17, \$1.00; 2167, June 17, \$1.00; 2168, June 17, \$1.00; 2169, June 17, \$1.00; 2170, June 17, \$1.00; 2171, June 17, \$1.00; 2172, June 17, \$1.00; 2173, June 17, \$1.00; 2174, June 17, \$1.00; 2175, June 17, \$1.00; 2176, June 17, \$1.00; 2177, June 17, \$1.00; 2178, June 17, \$1.00; 2179, June 17, \$1.00; 2180, June 17, \$1.00; 2181, June 17, \$1.00; 2182, June 17, \$1.00; 2183, June 17, \$1.00; 2184, June 17, \$1.00; 2185, June 17, \$1.00; 2186, June 17, \$1.00; 2187, June 17, \$1.00; 2188, June 17, \$1.00; 2189, June 17, \$1.00; 2190, June 17, \$1.00; 2191, June 17, \$1.00; 2192, June 17, \$1.00; 2193, June 17, \$1.00; 2194, June 17, \$1.00; 2195, June 17, \$1.00; 2196, June 17, \$1.00; 2197, June 17, \$1.00; 2198, June 17, \$1.00; 2199, June 17, \$1.00; 2200, June 17, \$1.00; 2201, June 17, \$1.00; 2202, June 17, \$1.00; 2203, June 17, \$1.00; 2204, June 17, \$1.00; 2205, June 17, \$1.00; 2206, June 17, \$1.00; 2207, June 17, \$1.00; 2208, June 17, \$1.00; 2209, June 17, \$1.00; 2210, June 17, \$1.00; 2211, June 17, \$1.00; 2212, June 17, \$1.00; 2213, June 17, \$1.00; 2214, June 17, \$1.00; 2215, June 17, \$1.00; 2216, June 17, \$1.00; 2217, June 17, \$1.00; 2218, June 17, \$1.00; 2219, June 17, \$1.00; 2220, June 17, \$1.00; 2221, June 17, \$1.00; 2222, June 17, \$1.00; 2223, June 17, \$1.00; 2224, June 17, \$1.00; 2225, June 17, \$1.00; 2226, June 17, \$1.00; 2227, June 17, \$1.00; 2

NOTICE.

REYNOLDS' CALIFORNIA PILE REMEDY.

SURE CURE!

Parties suffering with the Piles will do well to purchase a bottle. It will afford instant relief and produce no injurious effect!

Sold by Elston & White, DRUGGISTS.

Orders from Druggists promptly filled by

Richard Reynolds,

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Knights Landing, Yolo Co., Cal.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 29, 78. Richard Reynolds: Dear Sir—I can recommend the "California Pile Remedy" as a sure cure for piles. I have doctor for five years with physicians, and received more comfort from one application of the "California Pile Remedy" than all the medicine I ever used. I have been afflicted for fifteen years.

H. H. BRIGGS.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 29, 78. Mr. Richard Reynolds:—It is with pleasure that I can recommend your Pile Remedy to all who are afflicted with that disease. I have been afflicted with the piles for five years, and have been restored to perfect health by the use of your Remedy.

BUTLER GWINN.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 29, 78. Richard Reynolds: Dear Sir—In answer to your questions to the merits of the "California Pile Remedy," I can recommend it as the best remedy on the market. It has produced instant relief without causing any pain whatever.

J. H. WILSON.

A. KNESS.

Carpets! Carpets! AT ALL PRICES!

I have just received from the LARGEST EASTERN MANUFACTURERS a large and select assortment of

The Very Latest Designs In all grades of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

Which I will sell at PRICES LOWER than can be bought anywhere on the Pacific Coast, and within the reach of every one.

Give me a call before going elsewhere, you will be glad to do so.

Also, a full line of

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

Shades, Paper Hangings, Frames, Pictures, and everything in the House Furnishing line. Give me a call.

Patent Mosquito-Bars a Speciality.

BEN. COHEN,

115 & 117 J Street, SACRAMENTO.

J. G. HUDSON,

Offers to his old patrons and the public at large his own make Sewed Boots, French Shoes, etc. at

Reduced Prices. He has a full line of

Patent Mosquito-Bars a Speciality.

A Good Fit Unquestioned.

One Door West of Dymally's Drug Store, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Livery and Sale Stables,

W. S. HAYDEN, Prop'r., DAVISVILLE, CAL.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of livery outfit on short notice.

Special Inducements to Traveling Agents.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month at Reasonable Rates.

ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Ground Feed always kept on hand for sale.

Look Out, There!

DR. J. H. MOHRER would respectfully inform the owners of STOCK that he intends visiting the several counties of Northern California, and will be prepared to administer relief to

Horses & Cattle, Etc., by means of his

CELEBRATED MEDICINES,

Which have proved so universally successful wherever used.

HAMBURG-MACDEBURG FIRE INS. CO., OF HAMBURG.

Capital, Over \$15,000,000.

This Company is formed under the auspices of the Hamburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, for the purpose of conducting a general Fire Insurance business in America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

ELSTON & WHITE HAVE JUST received the Cheapest lot of Cigars ever brought to Woodland.

SPRING GOODS! 1878.

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

BLACK'S, 1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops here laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Agricultural Machinery

AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have hung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing satisfaction and that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

HUSTON BROS.

The Yolo Democrat Thursday, June 27th, 1878.

Dame Fancy.

(Written for the Democrat.)

When one is lying ill

Dame Fancy takes her fill.

You fancy that your pain is here,

You fancy also that 'tis there;

You fancy that 'tis everywhere.

You have—don't know exactly what—

You fancy something like a spot;

The Doctor tells you 'tis a pimple.

You fancy that the man is simple;

You take your dose and do not grumble.

And when your stomach makes a rumble

You fancy that you've found out where

Your pain is settled. Yes! 'tis there.

What soon it flies back to your head;

You toss your weary self in bed.

You fancy you are going to die!

You get hysterical and cry.

Your friends, to stop your melancholy,

Appear to feel exactly like you.

Their mirth affects you and you know

That soon much better you will grow.

You fancy all your pains are gone

And that before another morn

You'll leave your bed and go down stairs

And take them all quite unawares.

Dame Fancy then leads you her aid

—She makes a very useful maid—

You sit upright and try to dress

What is the matter? You can't guess!

You fancy that you're going to faint

A small, still voice says "no you ain't."

Your pains you feel have all come back,

Your body's on a mental wrack.

You fancy you are ill once more;

A knock comes at your bedroom door.

In the Doctor pops his head.

He says, "you rogue, not out of bed?"

You tell him then of lots of pain,

Says he, "You're fancy on the brain."

K. M.

General News Items.

The taxable property of the Chinese of Los Angeles county for 1877 amounted to less than \$500. They sent out of the county thousands.

The thermometer in Tulare county last week ran up to 101 in the shade. Harvesting is progressing. The grain crops are immense.

A mammoth lark is being built on Puget Sound for the San Francisco lumber trade. Her carrying capacity is to be 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

On the 6th of a boat containing four men went over the rim of the Columbia river at the Cascades. No trace of the boat or bodies can be found.

The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill as reported to the House gives \$35,000 for the completion of the Appraisers' store, which may be used for other Governmental purposes, in San Francisco.

The daily motion of the Swiss glacier, the Mer de Glace, is from seven to thirty-six inches, depending upon the season and the point of measurement. The motion of its tributary glaciers is less rapid.

The weight of iron may be found by multiplying the square of the diameter in inches by the length in feet, and then by 235. The product will be the weight in pounds avoirdupois, near enough for all practical purposes.

Mr. Sullivan, an English gentleman who has a farm about a mile and a half from Port Harker, Washington Territory, has in a room at home a collection of 150 stuffed birds, embracing nearly all of the species known to the Puget Sound country.

Hard water are rendered very soft and pure, rivaling distilled water, by merely boiling a two-ounce vial in a kettle. The carbonate of lime and impurities will be found adhering to the vial. The water boils very much quicker at the same time.

A contract has been let by the Yaquina Commissioners to bore a hole in a sapling in the Tuolumne grove of big trees, so that the stage can pass through. The stump is 33 feet in diameter, and the hole will be 12 feet wide and ten feet high, and was to have been completed by June 10.

R. H. Oliver, of Forestville, Sonoma county, is breeding carp in a pond on his place. They are doing well, and have spawned three times this season, for there are young fish of various sizes in the pond.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 sheep are slaughtered in England for mutton annually, or more than half the present stock on hand, Canada and the United States might produce an important part in contributing to satiate the English palate, especially susceptible to mutton and beef.

A magnificent palace dining room, belonging to the New York and Boston line, is located in the city of New York. It has been stationed on the truck at Santa Monica for a day or two, awaiting the pleasure of a party of Eastern Railroad magnates. It is said to be the finest car ever seen in Southern California.

Governor Stanford and Charles Crocker, qualified in the respectable sum of ten million dollars each on Mrs. Hopkins' bond as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband. "Ten millions over and above all your just debts and obligations," said the judge in his will. "No man might, but I have placed in London, for within seven miles of it, without having been examined by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, with four doctors of physic or surgery."

Prof. Leone Levi, of the University of London, has been working on the question of the value of the pound sterling in Great Britain may be taken at \$400,000,000, £300,000,000 of which they finger directly in cash. In this estimate holds that they ought to have \$15,000,000 a year, and yet cannot make the money to do so. If it should ever get started—the plan of following an ocean current toward the pole, instead of undertaking to battle an adverse one. The Dutch will have the benefit of the discoveries of the expedition, and although the expedition, possessing nothing like the magnificent equipment of the late English expedition, may be expected to penetrate much further toward the pole than did the ships of the expedition.

The terrible sufferings of a Tenth Cavalry company on the Staked Plain of Texas, through thirst, are described by Surgeon King. They were four days without water, and the weather was so hot that the men were dying. The men were caused by the death of their guide, leaving them to wander by themselves until a spring was finally found. Their mouths became so dry that brown sugar would not melt in them. Their voices grew weak and straggled, and their sight dim, and when asleep they dreamed of banqueting. A sense of suffocation was extremely painful. They drank water greedily, but it did not quench their thirst—when they awoke, they found that the same of their thirst resides not in the stomach, but in the general system, and in this case could not be relieved until the remote tissues were supplied.

The foundation schools of England are Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Rugby, Harrow, Charterhouse, St. Paul's School, and Merchant Taylors' School, the "sacred nine," as they have been not inaptly designated. They were founded within a period ranging from the close of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth; from the reign of Richard II. to that of James I. Winchester, the earliest, is older by several generations than the Reformation, and the revival of classical literature in England. Eton, founded by Henry VI., half a century later, was modeled after Winchester. Westminster is one of the many grammar schools, originally established in connection with the cathedral and conventual establishments, for which provision was made by Henry VIII after the dissolution of the monasteries. Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Merchant Taylors', and St. Paul's are among the multitude of schools founded in the sixteenth century, either by grants of church lands direct from the Crown, or by private persons, generally of the middle class, who, conscious of the up-hill fight they had in childhood and early life, were determined to give to those coming after them the means of overcoming such difficulties.

A pair of martins in Lancaster, Pa., imprisoned an owl that had taken possession of their nest, built in a small box, by plastering the entire front with mud. A gentleman witnessing this performance opened the box a few days after and found the owl dead.

There died in Berlin last April a man named Berg, the greatest manufacturer of locomotives in Europe. His father began with a capital of \$7,000 lent him by a Berlin tradesman, and the son left \$15,000,000. Since 1837 the firm has turned out over 3,000 locomotives. They employ over 10,000 men.

The Duchess of Medina Coll has founded a society in Barcelona, Spain, for testing improved methods of agriculture, and the introduction of new fruits and vegetables in that unprogressive country; also for the establishment of model farms and farming machinery, and the promotion of agricultural fairs.

The Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, in a large degree created and maintained by the magnificence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, that city, is worthy of its paintings and statuary, \$300,000, and has an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. Mr. Corcoran is about to add to the gallery a liberally endowed school of art.

The ancient town of Sipontum, at the foot of Mount Gargano, near Naples, buried ages ago by an earthquake, has been unexpectedly brought to light. A temple of Diana, a necropolis covering nearly four acres, a monument in honor of Pompey, and a large quantity of gold and copper coins have been discovered, the houses being twenty feet below the surface of the soil.

Nine Roman Catholic churches in Philadelphia have been entered within a month by burglars, who carried off silver altar vessels, the contents of poor boxes, and other portable things worth taking. In one instance they fired the edifice, but the flame was quickly discovered and extinguished. They also wantonly destroyed vestments in such a manner as to indicate that they were actuated by fanaticism.

Many pretty things were doubtless said by many speakers on Memorial Day, at a meeting of the firm of Graham & Co., London, on the subject of the late war, but it is difficult to say anything so tender, beautiful, comprehensive, and yet condensed in expression as the inscription upon the monument that stands at the foot of the public hall and municipal institutions, has attained a depth of 861 metres and it is therefore the deepest in the world. At present it discharges 175,000 gallons to a height of 35 feet, at a temperature of 100° F. It is quite a work of art.

The purchasers of the Moody and Sanborn Tabernacle in Boston have dedicated 10,000 bricks of the building to charity if the public will buy them. The plan is to polish each one and ornament it with a picture of the Tabernacle and send them, thus embellished, for 50 cents apiece.

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The recent growth of Paris is in remarkable contrast with former years. In the reign of Henry II., during the sixteenth century, it contained about 12,000 houses. About 200 years later, in 1770, the number had increased to 23,000. In 1817, there were but 20,751; in 1854, 29,000. In 1878, after a lapse of only forty-four years, there are 75,751.

There are 79,000 miles of telegraph wire in the world, and 5,380 miles, or one mile of line to every thirty-six square miles of area. England has 75,000 miles of line and 5,000 offices, or one mile of line to every one and a half miles of area. Russia has 31,500 miles of line and 1,000 offices, or one mile of line to every 320 square miles of area.

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Doubts are being expressed in English newspapers, published in Yokohama, as to the truth of the Government statement of a permanent reserve fund of \$17,000,000 in specie. A committee of responsible foreigners inspected the Japanese treasury and found that the Government statement on deposit, the sum mentioned being set aside for extraordinary emergencies.

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The atmosphere of London is vitiated by the fumes arising from its innumerable coal fires. In a paper read before the Society of Arts it was estimated that the coal annually consumed in London is over \$800,000 tons, each at 1 per cent. of weight to 80,000 tons, or as oil of vitrol to 25,000 tons. This is more than five times the amount given off from all the sulphuric acid works in the country.

An Englishman who, insulating his bedstead by placing underneath each post a broken bit of bottom of a glass bottle, says he has not been free from rheumatism for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. A local paper quoting this item wisely adds: "There's a fellow who could cure his gout if he would break off the bottom of his glass bottles in time."

It seems from a recently published blue book on drunkenness in Scotland that the permission granted some years back to grocers to sell liquor, has been attended with very bad results. It is now ascertained that Whiskey is frequently put down in the bills which their husbands pay under other heads. In 1860 128 women were arrested in Kilmarnock for drunkenness; in 1870 no less than 270 were arrested.

A Padua publisher is to send to the Exposition an edition of Dante scarcely larger than the thumb nail, and intended for a watch chain appendage. The letters are so small as to resemble grains of sand, and few of course can decipher them without a magnifying glass. It being impossible to distribute the type after the form was worked off, it was returned to the foundry. This illiad in a nutshell will be bound in red velvet with silver clasps.

Robert Ward, of San Bernardino, while on the Santa Ana, recently, had an encounter with a couple of California lions. He was sitting down when he observed one of the beasts coming toward him, and was just in time to defend himself. Grasping his rifle he drew a bead and shot the lion in the back of the head when another lion jumped up and made for a tree. Mr. Ward gave him a charge which killed him immediately. Each one measured nine feet from tip to tip.

The alarming rapidly with which short-sightedness is increasing among German students, formed the subject of a recent debate in the German Parliament. From extended observations made in the Gymnasiums it appears that the number of the shortsighted increases from 23 per cent. in the first year to 75 per cent. in the ninth or last year. The two frequent causes in Germany of losing sight in study during the evenings with insufficient light, in ill-ventilated rooms, is undoubtedly the main cause of this widespread evil.

Fishing in Lake Tahoe is reported very fine at present.

Pennsylvania supplies one-fifth of the rye produced in this country, or 3,677,641 bushels out of 16,985,785.

Some gardeners use willow twigs for tying raspberry canes, as well as currant and gooseberry stems, to stakes.

Tenacity is no excuse for divorce in Wisconsin. It is thought a person must be crazy in the first place to marry.

The enormous "train" of Heidelberg, Germany, which contains 800 hogheads, is now said to be full of wine!

Kerosene oil has been known for 1,200 years to exist in Japan, and now it is being refined and manufactured there on a large scale.

The meeting of the State Association of teachers, held for the 12th and 20th of July has been postponed till the last week in September.

Susan B. Anthony once insisted that Constance was a woman. As this respectable individual lived more than 80 years ago there's no telling.

More than fifty kinds of petrified ants have been found near Colorado Springs, Colorado. Many of them belong to a class now found only in the tropics.

Chinese miners on the west coast of Vancouver Island are supplying liquor to the Indians in unlimited quantities, and two murders were lately perpetrated by natives on tribal friends.

The Point Keys estate in California is credited to be the largest dairy in the country. It keeps an aggregate of 4,000 cows, whose milk is worked up by 30 dairies. Among the items credited to this ranch is 500,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$175,000. It is quite a dairy pastime.

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